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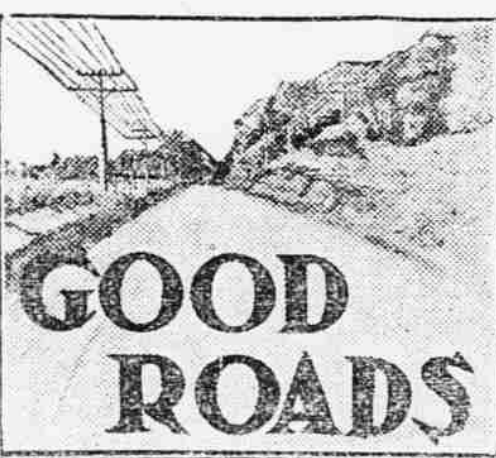
Record.

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY PROMPTLY DONE. PRICES
AS REASONABLE AS IS CONSIST-
ENT WITH GOOD WORK-
MANSHIP.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 49

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



BETTER ROADS IN MICHIGAN

Improvement of Right Kind Making
Profit of 125 Per Cent in Wayne
County—Upkeep Is Less.

Money spent in road improvement
of the right kind is making a profit of
125 per cent a year in Wayne county,
Michigan.

The county spent \$2,000,000 on con-
struction and maintenance during the
eight years from 1906 to 1914, inclu-
sive, and in this period the assessed
valuation of property in the county,
outside of the city of Detroit, in-
creased from \$62,707,000 to \$114,518-
120, or \$24 per cent.

Of this increase 35 per cent, or \$22-
000,000, is credited to road improve-
ment, because the assessed valuation
of Detroit increased only 47.7 per cent.
The increase in county valuation
above the rate of increase in the city
was eleven times the cost of road
work, or 1,000 per cent profit in eight
years on the total investment in im-
proved roads.

More than 125 miles of concrete
road have been put down by the
Wayne county commissioners since the
county system was adopted in 1906
and the roads built with the \$2,000,000
bond issue are still in good condition
and give every promise of more than
outliving the bonds.

The commissioners state in their
annual report for last year that they
never have had to take up and
replace a single 25-foot section since



Good Roads in Michigan.

they have been developing this type of
road, although some of the roads have
been down more than seven years.

Every mile of durable roads laid is
cutting down the cost of upkeep. Last
year the commissioners had 45 miles
more ready to care for than the year
before, yet they spent \$5,178 less for
maintenance, notwithstanding they
have supervision over 1,245 miles of
other types of road, such as macadam
and gravel, outside of incorporated
cities and villages.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of
the traffic in the county is carried on
20 per cent of the road mileage, and
that concrete construction should be
continued until there are about 350
miles of such roads.

LOCATION IS OF IMPORTANCE

Most Farmers Would Rather Live Six
Miles on Hard Road Than Three
on Muddy One.

From a study of 650 farms in John-
son county of that state the Missouri
experiment station concludes that lo-
cation is more important than crop
yield as a factor in land values. Here
are the figures: Seventy-nine farms
within two miles of market averaged
in value \$78.90 per acre; 183 farms,
two to four miles from market, \$70.29
per acre; 129 farms, four to six miles
from market, \$60.90; 113 farms, six
to eight miles from market, \$53.20, and
149 farms, over eight miles from mar-
ket, averaged \$55.90 per acre. An im-
portant factor in the value of land is
location of the road. Were these farms
located on hard roads or on dirt roads
inclined to be heavy in wet seasons?
Most folk would rather live six miles
out on a permanent hard road than
only half as far on a muddy road. Let
us have more light on this interesting
question.—Farmers' Review.

Attention to New Road.

When a piece of permanent road is
finished it is a big mistake to let it
go without frequent attention. It be-
gins at once to deteriorate through
wear and weather, and if neglected it
will be only a few years before it will
require an expensive rebuilding. It is
economy to employ a "road builder"
whose duty it is to give the roads a
weekly mending.

Makes Good Road Booster.
The new road is a better one than a
good booster.

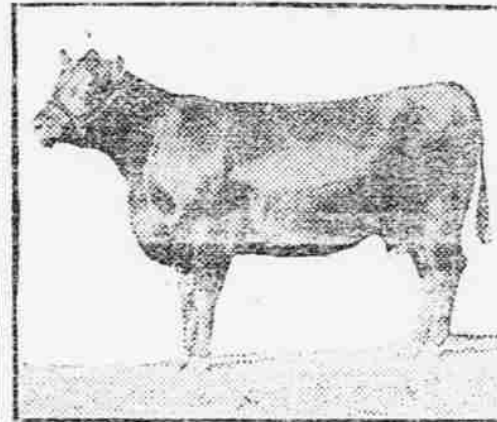


HOUSE-CLEANING IS NEEDED

Thoroughly and Systematically Clean
Barn Before Dairy Cow Is
Taken From Pasture.

Before the dairy cow is taken from
the pasture, the barn should be thor-
oughly and systematically cleaned. All
cubicles should be brushed down and
the walls and ceiling should be white-
washed or painted some light color.
Either whitewash or paint will give a
clean surface and make the whole sta-
ble look lighter and brighter. It might
be well, too, to put in a few extra
windows.

The dairy cow has had the freedom
of the pasture and the fresh air of the
fields for the last five months; she has



Red-Polled Cow.

practically maintained herself and pro-
duced milk upon succulent feed; she
will soon be returned to the barn where
she will spend the greater part of each
day. It should be the aim of every
keeper to see to it that his cows are
housed as comfortably as possible and
provided with a goodly quantity and
variety of palatable feed that will nour-
ish her abundantly and help her pro-
duce an even flow of milk.

The right kind of a cow will repay
with interest every cent invested for
her comfort—for warmth, light, ventila-
tion, and feed. If she is not com-
fortably housed her returns will be cut
down in proportion to her discomfort.

CUTTING HAIRS FROM UDDER

From Sanitary Standpoint and Com-
fort to Cow While Being Milked,
Filaments Are Detrimental.

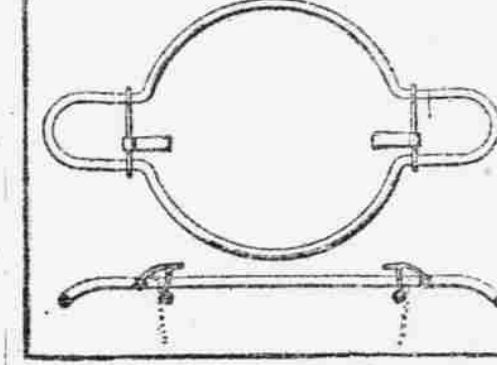
It is not at all uncommon among
dairy cows to find the udder covered
with a thick growth of long hair, which
may be of some protection to the udder
in some respects, but from a sanitary
standpoint and a comfort to the cow
while she is being milked, these hairs
are detrimental. Under the usual farm
conditions this growth of hair is com-
monly covered with filth, and even if
well-kept dairies this hair, unless kept
well clipped will collect more or less
dirt and trash.

In many cases, too, these hairs will
persist in falling into the milk pail.
To prevent occurrences such as these
the udder should be clipped closely at
least twice each year, and in this way
prevent the accumulation of filth.

PAIL HOLDER QUITE USEFUL

Ends of Device Rest on Knees of Milker
or Support Vessel During
Milkling Operation.

The ends of this holder rest on the
knees and support the pail during the



Milk Pail Holder.

operation of milking. It is made of a
single piece of stout flexible wire.—
Wisconsin Agriculturist.

FILTHY HABIT OF MILKERS

Practice of Wetting Hands With Milk
Is Liable to Cause Cow's Teats
to Chap in Winter.

Milkers should be allowed to milk
only with dry hands. The practice of
wetting the hands with milk is a filthy
habit and is liable to cause the cow's
teats to chap in the winter time.
Milking should be done quickly and
thoroughly, with no violent jerking of
the teats. After each cow is milked
the milk should be removed immedi-
ately to the milkhouse.

PRICES FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Prospects Good That We Will See
Highest Mark for Butterfat Dur-
ing Coming Winter.

The shortage in dairy products
which began last winter has not at
this date been made up and there is
every evidence that we will this winter
see the highest prices for butter-
fat we have witnessed for many years.
The man who stuck to the dairy
business through good and ill reports
is the man who is going to profit by
this shortage.

WINTER LOSS OF BEES

Queenless Colony Will Certainly
Die in Few Months.

Among Known Causes of Damage Are
Lack of Numbers, Insufficient
Food, Dampness, Lack of Air
and Low Temperature.

(By FRANCIS JACGER, University Farm,
St. Paul.)

The winter losses of bees are great
every year. Beekeepers can reduce
these losses by preparing their bees
for winter and giving them good win-
ter quarters.

The chief known causes for winter
losses are queenlessness, lack of num-
bers in colonies, insufficient food, poor
food, dampness, lack of air, the break-
ing of clusters, and low tempera-
tures.

A queenless colony will certainly die
in a few months.

If the number of bees in a colony is
small, the cluster cannot generate
enough heat or keep the heat it gener-
ates and the bees freeze. In the fall
small colonies should be united
into one big colony.

Bees must eat in the winter in order
to generate heat. They must have
about 40 pounds of honey when they
go into winter quarters. If they are
short, they should be supplied
early with finished frames or fed
sugar syrup. Dark (not amber) honey
is poor food for bees to winter on. All
black honey should be removed and
combs of white honey should be in-
serted.

Dampness in a cellar causes the
combs and frames and the hive walls
and cover to get wet and moldy, and
the bees perish from wet cold. Bees
need fresh air. Fresh air will cause
excitement, and the bees will scatter
and die. Excitement among bees in
winter is fatal.

The present style of Hoffman frame
divides the bee cluster in winter into
11 spaces, and the bees are unable
to pass from one space to the other.
When the bee cluster contracts during
the winter, those left on the outside
frames die. Some beekeepers per-
forate their frames for the easy pas-
sage of bees from one compartment to
another. If kept in a warm place they
can pass over or around the frames. In
long-continued and severe cold the
bees may not be able to move along
the frame and they will sometimes die
of hunger within an inch of the honey
supply.

Bees should be kept in a cellar at
a temperature of about 45 degrees.
Very strong colonies, however, will
survive almost any degree of cold.

CLEAN MATERIAL FOR NESTS

Hay, Straw, Leaves, Excelsior, Etc.,
Should Be Changed Occasionally
—Burn All Rubbish.

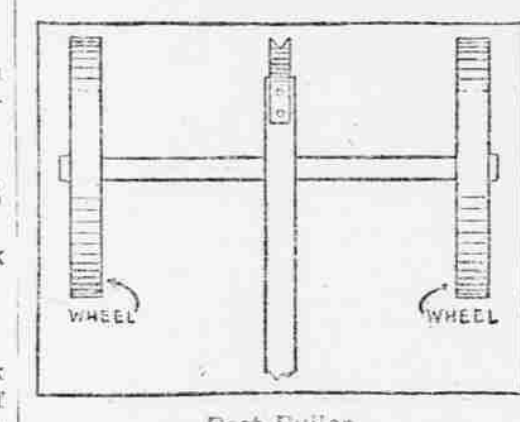
The nest materials, such as hay,
straw, excelsior, leaves, etc., should
be changed occasionally, as foul ma-
terial is a good breeding place for
germs of diseases. Insects are also
likely to harbor in the old nests if the
materials are not changed from time
to time.

At this season of the year attention
should be given to cleanliness. All
rubbish such as old nest materials
should be burned or carefully funnel-
ed and thrown in the manure heap.
The nest should be renewed with
clean, sanitary materials. Those who
do not think it makes much difference
to bees are badly mistaken. Bees are
not likely to lay in foul, unsanitary
nests and often "steal their nest"
off where it is hard to find.

EXCELLENT AS POST PULLER

Device Constructed of Two Wheels
Taken From Old Machinery—
Axle Made of Heavy Bar.

Here is a good post puller, should
you have any posts to pull this win-
ter, says a writer in The Farmer. The
wheels are about 20 inches high and
were taken from a piece of old ma-
chinery. The axle is a heavy bar, to



Post Puller.

which is bolted a ten-foot post for
a tongue and lever. A narrow iron
plate, turned up at end and notched
as shown, is bolted to upper side of
the short end of tongue. Twist a wire,
or loop a chain around post to be
pulled, get a hold hold under it with
the pry on the end of tongue, and
bear down on other end.

EXERCISE REQUIRED BY COW

Considerations of Good Health Forbid
That Animal Be Kept Closely
Confined to Barn.

While it is doubtless true that a
cow kept at perfect ease will, other
things being equal, give the greatest
quantity of milk, yet considerations of
health forbid forcing and require that
the cow be given moderate exercise in
the open air.



COVERING FOR GRAPEVINES

In Colder Sections of Country Arti-
ficial Protection Should Be
Given in Winter.

In the colder sections of the country,
where varieties not hardy enough
to withstand severe winters are grown,
grapevines should be artistically pro-
tected. Under such circumstances the
vines should be pruned as soon as they
become dormant. The system of prun-
ing should be such as to easily admit
of laying down the stalks in canes for
next season's fruit protection. The
next step is to cover these parts with
litter, leaves, or earth in such a way
as to protect them from severe or re-
peated freezing and thawing and to
leave them covered until just before
the season for growth the following
spring.

There are several species of grapes,
each adapted to particular sections of
the country, and each responds best
to a particular method of culture, prun-
ing and training.

The vine normally produces its fruit
on shoots of the current season's
growth, which in turn grow from buds
developed the previous season. All
pruning must, therefore, be based on
this characteristic of the plant. After
determining the system of pruning best
suited to the conditions, species, and
variety the vine should be so handled,
during its early life, as to develop a
general framework of the type de-
sired.

YOUNG APPLE TREES INJURED

Buffalo Tree Hopper Causes Much
Damage by Cutting Slits in Twigs
in Which to Lay Eggs.

(By S. A. BEACH, Iowa Agricultural
Experiment Station.)

The Buffalo Tree Hopper is a small
bug of bright grass-green color. It
feeds upon all kinds of succulent
plants, especially such as are found
growing beneath trees in orchards or
groves. It damages young apple trees
by cutting slits in the twigs and
smaller branches in which it lays its
eggs. These slits are so made that
an oval piece of bark is cut free from
the wood. Where these scars are
numerous the whole branch may be



Buffalo Tree Hopper.

come bark-bound, stunted and warped
out of shape. The harm is greatest in
young trees. One of them badly at-
tacked even for a single year becomes
bark-bound and stunted, so that it
never recovers. Where the hoppers
gain a foothold in nurseries the trees
are rendered unsalable.

The fact that the young nymphs
must find tender vegetation at com-
paratively short distance from the
tree in which they are hatched makes
it possible to starve them out by fol-
lowing the practice of clean culture in
the nursery or orchard during the
summer months.

INSECTS HIBERNATE IN TRASH

Much May Be Done to Destroy Bugs
If Rubbish in Vineyards Be Raked
Together and Burned.

Several grape insects winter among
the fallen grape leaves in trash in
vineyards, and much may be done to
destroy them if the trash be raked
together and burned. Such work will
be of value against the grape-berry
moth and the grape leaf-miner, which
hibernate in the pupal condition in
the fallen grape leaves. The grape-
vine aphid and the grape leaf-
hopper spend the winter as adults un-
der trash of all kinds in and about
vineyards, and the destruction of trash
as indicated will expose them to ad-
verse climatic conditions.

CARE OF BLACKBERRY CANES

Bend Tops Down to Mellow Soil and
Fasten With Weight—Save Much
Trouble in Spring.

Have the tops of the blackberry ras-
pberry canes bent down to the mellow
soil and fastened with a stone or
crocheted stick. Better make sure of
enough new plants to fill the gaps in
the old plot or to set a new one. Next
spring you may have to buy several
dollars' worth of plants that now can
be had for a half-cent's attention given
to the matter.

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A Distinctive Reason

What is the chief reason for the superi-
ority of Royal Baking Powder?

There are several good reasons, but there
is one which distinguishes Royal from other
baking powders.

This reason, which every woman should
know, is that Royal Baking Powder is made
from cream of tartar, which comes from
grapes. This means a healthful fruit origin.
It means natural food as distinguished from
mineral substitutes used in other baking
powders.

There is no alum nor phosphate in Royal
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New York

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success, and it will do the same for you.

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